PUBLISHED DAILY.

BOMBAY GAZETTE

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 22, 1841.

Vol. LIII. Price 13 Rupees Per Quarter —52 Rupees Per Annum ;—or, if paid in Advance, 48 Rupees Per Annum. New Series No. 99

PUBLIC NOTICE.

FROM and after the 1st July 1841, the BOMBAY GAZETTE will be published daily (Sundays excepted) without any additional charge to Subscribers.

Bombay, July 1, 1841.

TO ADVERTIZERS.

IN future persons requiring ADVERTISEMENTS to be published in THIS JOURNAL will please to SEND them to this Office before 6 P. M. and endorsed with the number of times they are to be inserted.

CONTRACTS may be made by applying to the PRINTER.

Bombay, August, 1841.

SUBSCRIBERS AND ADVERTIZERS.

Indebted to the Proprietor of the Bombay Gazette and Bombay Sporting Magazine are requested to make an early payment of their arrears.

Reduced rate of Charges for Advertizements in the Bombay Daily Gazette.

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Ready Money will be required and no Discount will be allowed.

Gazette Office, Augt. 30th 1841.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND DISPATCH.

WHICH will contain a Precis of Indian Intelligence for the past Month.

The Public and Subscribers to the Gazette are informed that an Overland Monthly Summary, will be published at this Office for the present and every succeeding Mail.

The Outstation Subscribers to the *Bombay Gazette* are hereby informed that if they will favor the Editor with the names of the Parties in England to whom they wish their Overland Summary to be sent, they will be forwarded punctually through the Post Office here by each Steamer.

No Postage is levied by the Falmouth route and by Marseilles Two-pence.

To the Subscribers of the *Gazette*. included in the charge
To Non-Subscribers.....1 Rupee per Copy.
To Subscribers in England.....1£ 1s. *in advance.*

Agents in England, Messrs. Grindlay, Christian and Matthews, 16, Cornhill, and 8, St. Martin's place, Charing Cross.

Bombay Gazette Press, Apollo Street, Old Admiralty House.

COPPER PLATE PRINTING.

THE Public in general is hereby informed that VISITING and INVITATION CARDS, will be executed at this Office, at the following prices.

Lady's Visiting Cards, Enamelled, per pack			Rs. 2
Printing	Ditto	Ditto	„ 3
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Printing	Ditto	Ditto	„ 3

Invitation Cards, Engraving &c, on the most reasonable terms.

TO THE ARMY AND NAVY.

THE following Works are for Sale and to be had on application at this Office.

MARRYAT'S CODE OF SIGNALS, Sixth Edition, on the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd Parts, with the Supplement to the above, and also the Honorable Company's Steamers and Ships of War, corrected and enlarged with considerable alterations and additions.....Rs. 2

Report of the Commissioners for Inquiring into the Naval and Military Promotion and Reirement.....Rs. 1

Proceedings of a General Court Martial held at Fort George on Captain D. G DUFF, 16th Regt. N. I.....Rs. 2

NOTICE.

THE Public is hereby informed, that the BOMBAY GAZETTE PRESS has been removed from the late Premises No. 5, Forbes Street, and is now occupying the Premises in Apollo Street, Old Admiralty House, opposite the Bombay Chamber of Commerce and Exchange Rooms, where all communications to the Editor will be received.—Bombay, 5th April 1841.

GOBINCHUNDER GOOPTO & CO.'S FIFTH LOTTERY.

All Prizes and no Blanks.

ON 228* Whole Tickets of the 1st Calcutta Government Lottery of 1842 divided into 1649 Chances at Co.'s Rs. 17 per each Chance or in advance 10 Rs. The Drawing will positively take place at the Exchange Rooms on the 25th November Next.

CHEAP SCHEME.

1	Prize		of	50	Whole Tickets.
1	Ditto		of	20	Ditto. Ditto.
1	Ditto		of	10	Ditto. Ditto.
1	Ditto		of	5	Ditto. Ditto.
2	Ditto.	2	each of	4	Ditto. Ditto.
5	Ditto.	1	each of	5	Ditto. Ditto.
10	Ditto.	½	each of	5	Ditto. Ditto.
20	Ditto.	¼	each of	5	Ditto. Ditto.
200	Ditto.	⅛	each of	25	Ditto. Ditto.
1408	Ditto.	1/16	each of	88	Ditto. Ditto.
1649				217	

CONDITIONS.

* The remaining Eleven whole Tickets shall be disposed as follows :

The first drawn Number of the Scheme shall be entitled to two and the last to one whole Ticket, and every Hundredth drawn Number shall have a prize of Half a Ticket. Subscribers have the option of paying the full amount of Co.'s Rs. 17 at once or only 10 Rupees as an advance, but the balance to be remitted on obtaining the Prizes, and the Prizes will be delivered either in Tickets or Cash, agreeably to the desire of the holders immediately after the conclusion of the Drawing.

Mofussil Subscribers are particularly requested to include postage in their remittances as they shall have their Prize Tickets free of Postage but they have the option of paying the full amount at once.

Early applications to be made from Mofussil for the Tickets directly to the Projectors Office with remittance, or to their Agents.

GOBINCHUNDER GOOPTO & CO.
Projectors.

NUNDO COOMARCHOWDRY,
Trustee.

NOTE. Projectors Office is at new China Bazar No. 98, in front of Messrs. Cockerell & Co.

MRS. ADDISON'S WORK.

To the Gentry, Civil & Military of the Hon. East India Company's Bombay Establishment.

GENTLEMEN,

I trust the circumstances I am about to name will plead in extenuation for the request this letter conveys. I was induced to publish a work with the intention of obtaining if possible, as many subcribers as would enable us to emigrate to upper Canada, and those who have honoured me with their Patronage I beg to offer them the expressions of my best acknowledgements, though I regret to add we shall never derive any benefit from it, the Publisher having become insolvent, and consequently the whole of the subscriptions become the Property of the assignees. Being thus circumstanced, I know of no other resource to relieve us from our great distress than making a final appeal to the generosity and sympathy of the Civil, Naval, & Military Gentry of the Hon'ble East India Company's Service on the three Presidencies, in the hopes they will aid us in escaping from privations no longer supportable, and which can easily be imagined, when I state that after deducting 45 £ for a ready—furnished house, for we were compelled from necessity to dispose of our furniture, we possess but 83 £ to subsist twelve persons upon, and to purchase clothes with, and this includes 10 £ derived by a Pension from the Corporation Office to Captain Addison's Sister, as being the Orphan Daughter of a Clergyman, and who has been supported by her Brother for the last seven years. Could I have brought out another work, I should have preferred doing so ; but neither my health nor spirits will permit me. It is painful, I can assure you, to make such an appeal, but I have preferred this humiliation to seeing my children starve, which would have been the case had we not received some assistance from a few Gentlemen of the India Service, and a timely loan from Messrs. Grindlay & Co., to all of whom I shall ever feel grateful. I therefore most respectfully, but reluctantly solicit subscriptions from the charitable and humane of the service my husband had the honor to belong, to enable us to accomplish our long-desired object, which would place us in a state of comparative affluence from that of the greatest misery. Those who may be so kind as to subscribe I beg they will have the goodness to remit their subscriptions to Messrs. Leckie, & Co.

I have the honor to be,
Gentlemen,
Your most obedient servant,
LOUISA ADDISON.

Jersey, August 23d. 1841.

THE SUBSCRIBERS to the GAZETTE are requested that whenever a change of residence or Station may take place, they will be pleased to give information of the same, in order, to prevent mistakes in forwarding their Newspaper.

UNITED KINGDOM LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

8, Waterloo Place, Pall Mall, London.

HONORARY PRESIDENTS.

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Earl of Courtown
Earl Levon and Melville.
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This Company, established by Act of Parliament affords the most perfect security, from an ample capital, and only requires, when an insurance is for the whole period of life, one half of the very moderate premiums to be paid for the first five years after the date of the policy; the other half may remain, subject to the payment of interests, 5 per cent. annually to be deducted at death, or may be previously paid off at convenience.

It obviously becomes easy for a person of very moderate income to secure, by this arrangement, a provision for his family ; and should he at any time, after effecting the insurance, succeed to or acquire a fortune, he may relinquish his policy, having only paid one half the premiums for the first five years, instead of the whole, as in all other Companies.

Thus a man of 25 years old may by an annual payment of 28l. 16s. 3d, for the first five years and afterwards the full premium ; 57l. 12s. 6d. yearly, secure to his widow and children at his death, payment of no less than 3,000l ., subject only to the deduction of 1841. 1. 3d., being the amount of premium unpaid.

This Company holds out in various other respects great inducements to the public. When such facilities are afforded, it is clearly a moral duty in every parent who is not possessed of a fortune, but of an income, however moderate, to insure his life for a sum which may yield a comfortable provision or his family.

Age	Without Profits			With Profits		£2 2 11	£	cent.
30	..	..	2 3 10	..	..	2 8	2	do.
40	..	..	2 19 1	..	..	3 3	4	do.
50	..	..	4 9 8	..	..	4 14	5	do.
60	..	..	6 15 3	..	..	6 17	9	do.

Older ages may be Insured, and the half credit for five years is found particularly convenient on such Insurance. Annuities are granted on very liberal terms.

For the convenience of parties residing in the City they may make their appearance and pass the medical examination before the Agent, Edward Frederick Lecky Esq, 4. Scots yard, Bush lane, Cannon Street, and J. F.Goude Esq., Surgeon, 9, Old Jewry.

Every information will be afforded on application to the Resident Director, Edward Boyd, Esq., No, 8, Waterloo place. Proposals may be accepted on Wednesday at three o'clock, and any other days at half past two o'clock, when Frederick Hole Thomson, Esq., the Company's Surgeon, is in attendance to give despatch to the business.

PATRICK MACINTYRE, Secretary.

ROYAL NAVAL. MILITARY, EAST INDIA and GENERAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY. 13, Waterloo.place, and 24, Finch lane, Cornhill, London,

PATRONESS.

Her, Most Gracious Majesty THE QUEEN

BANKERS.

Messrs. Cockburne and Co., 4, Whitehall.
Messrs. Smith. Payne, and Smith, 1, Lombard street

PHYSICIAN.

John Robert Hume. Esq., M. D., Inspector-General of Hospitals.

SURGEON AND SECRETARY.

Wm. Daniell Watson, Esq., M.R.C.S.E., late of the Army Medical Staff.

SOLICITORS.

Messrs. Bicknell, Roberts, Finch, and Neate 57, Lincoln's Inn fields.

ACTUARY.

John Finlaison, Esq., the Government Calculator.

THIS SOCIETY OFFERS, TOGETHER WITH THE USUAL ADVANTAGES, THE FOLLOWING :—

1. Assurances ganted upon the lives of persons in every station in life, and for every part of the world from 2.20l. to 5,000l.

2. Premiums calculated for non-participation as well as participation of profits.

3. Persons assured, by paying a slight increase upon the ordinary rate (see Table V. of the Prospectus may themselves receive the amount assured before attaining that age, it will be paid to their representatives.

4. Fraud only to vitiate a policy.

5. No additional expense but the stamp.

6. Officers serving in the Royal Navy assured on particularly favourable terms.

7 Rates of premium constructed upon sound principles with reference to every British colony.

8. No arbitrary imposition of extra premium.

9. Persons assured in this office may change from one de gree of risk to another without forfeiting their policies

10. Officers and others assured at the Indian rate on returning to this country, are required to pay a hom premium only.

11. Annuities provided to the widows of officers and others upon advantageous terms.

12. Immediate annuities granted upon liberal term

13. Assurances in favour of children, after the death of both parents, provided by an extremely low scale premiums.

14. A dividend of 4l. per cent has been and continues to be paid upon the Shareholders' deposits.

15. Board days every Thursday, at one o'clock ; and every facility afforded for effecting assurances on other days of business.

WILLIAM DANIELL WATSON, Secretary.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, LONDON JUNIOR SCHOOL.

Session 1841-42.

Under the Government of the Council of the College.

HEAD MASTERS.

THOMAS H. KEY, A. M. Professor of Latin in the College.
HENRY MALDEN, A. M. Professor of Greek in the College.

The SCHOOL was opened on Thursday, the 23rd of September. The Session is divided into three terms—viz from the 23rd of September to Christmas, from Christmas to Easter, and from Easter to the 4th of August.

The yearly payment for each Pubpil is 15l. of which 5l. are paid in advance each term. The hours of attendance are from a quarter past nine to three quarters past three. The afternoons of Wednesday and Saturday are devoted exclusively to Drawing.

The subjects taught (without extra charge) are Reading, Writing, the Properties of the most Familiar Objects, Natural and Artificial ; the English, Latin, Greek, French, and German Languages ; Ancient and Modern History ; Geography, both Physical and Political ; Arithmetic and Bookkeeping ; the Elements of Mathematics and of Natural Philosophy ; and Drawing.

Any Pupil may omit Greek, or Latin and Greek, and devote his whole attention to the other branches of education.

There is a General Examination of the Pupils at the end of each Session, and the Prizes are then given.

The discipline of the School is maintained without corporal punishment.

A monthly report of the conduct of each Pupil is sent to his Parent or Guardian.

Further particulars may be obtained at the office of the College.

CHAS. C. ATKINSON, Secretary to the Council.

The Lectures in the Classes of the Faculty of Medicine commence on the 1st of October ; those of the Faculty of Arts on the 15th of October.

Several of the Masters receive Boarders.

ECONOMIC LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY,

34, Bridge street, Blackfriars, London. Established 1823.
Empowered by Act of Parliament, 3 William IV.

Lower Rates of Premium than those at any other Office that entitle the Assured to participate in the Profits, as follows :—

ANNUAL PREMIUM PER CENT.

Age 15	20	25	30	35	40	45	50
£1 10 8	1 14 7	1 19 0	2 4 3	2 10 11	2 19 9	3 11 9	4 8 0

The Bonus declared in 1834 amounted upon an average to 16l. per cent. on the Premiums then paid ; and in 1839 a further Bonus was awarded, amounting, on the average, to 31l. per cent. on the Premiums paid during the preceding five years.

Bonuses may be applied to the increase of the sum assured, to reduction of premiums for life, or for a term of years.

Policies on the lives of persons dying by suicide, duelling, or by the hands of justice, or not void as respects the interests of parties to whom they may have been legally assigned.

Assurances may be effected on any and every day, and instructions forwarded to parties resident in the country on application.

By order of the Board of Directors,
CAMPBELL JAMES DOWNER, Secretary.

BANK OF AUSTRALASIA

Incorporated by Royal Charter—1835

2, MOORGATE-STREET, LONDON

DIRECTORS.

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BANKERS—Messrs. Smith, Payne, and Smiths
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SECRETARY—William Milliken, Esq.

The Court of Directors hereby give notice that they grant Letters of Credit and bills at thirty days' sight on their undermentioned branches in Australasia, viz. Sydney, Bathurst, Maitland, Hobart Town, Launceston, Melbourne, Adelaide, and Perth, at par.

Applications to be made either at their office, No 2, Moorgate-street; or at their bankers, Messrs. Smith Payne, and Smiths.

By order of the Court.
WILLIAM MILLIKEN, Secretary.
Bombay, 30th August 1841

Published Monthly,

THE COLONIAL MAGAZINE AND Commercial Maritime Journal OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE

EDITED BY

R. MONTGOMERY MARTIN, ESQ

AUTHOR OF THE "HISTORY OF THE BRITISH COLONIES," &c.

England possessed of Colonies in every part of the globe, has no Magazine, devoted to their peculiar and nationally momentous interests.

Relying therefore, on the obvious want of such a work, on the high reputation of its Editor and his personal acquaintance with our colonies, the Proprietors look with confidence for the support of every individual who reflects on the intimate connection between colonial legislation and the prosperity of manufactures and commerce in Great Britain and Ireland. Published for the Proprietors, by Fisher, Son and Co. Newgate-street. London; to whom communications for the Editor (post paid) are to be anddressed.

John Comming, Dublin. White and Co. and J. Johnstone, Edinburgh.

INDIAN INTELLIGENCE.

Calcutta.

Shipping Intelligence.

The Semaphore of yesterday announced the arrival of the Harlequin, Marshall, from China 24th July.—*Englishman Oct.* 9.

The Steamer India.

These sudden changes in the Steamer India's arrangements are perplexing to those who have been calculating upon her affording a pleasant and quick means of reaching Europe via Suez and Alexandria, and no doubt much disappointment will be felt by those parties who had depended upon her voyage being made in November. We understand, however, that a party is now being formed for taking up a small fast sailing vessel as a yacht; this will afford an equally agreeable means of reaching Suez, and perhaps make as expeditious a transit as the India would have done, including her stoppages for coa land passengers, as this vessel will not be required to touch any where en route. She will carry freight for the Red Sea, and afford even better means than a steamer for sending smallpackages and parcels to Europe viâ Alexandria, and under the present satisfactory dâk arrangements via Bombay, why not a mail? We understand she is to start on the 20th November, and, if a clipper, she might easily arrive at Suez before the Bombay steamer of December.—*Ibid.*

The Forbes Steamer.

We learn that the *Forbes* Steamer has been taken up by Government and that she starts for Penang on Monday next; she will remain there three days and return to Calcutta by Akyab and Maulmain.—*Star, Oct.* 9.

Madras.

Breaking out of the Cholera.

We regret to learn that Cholera has broken out in the lines of the 41st Regiment N. I. at Vepery. During last week, five fatal cases occurred among the Sepoys, and several among their families. The epidemic has not extended at present beyond the locality mentioned.

It is not however surprising that the disease should prevail at this particular spot; indeed, the wonder is, that it does not pay more frequent and more lengthened visits there. Immediately east of the lines, is a burial ground used by the Roman Catholics, in which interments are constantly taking place; and we are informed that in many cases the bodies are scarcely placed a foot deep in the earth. In addition to this, the ground, being very low, is one continued swamp in rainy weather, and the effluvia issuing therefrom is of the most abominable kind that can possibly be conceived. We are astonished that a nuisance of so dangerous a description should be allowed to exist, in the midst of so thickly populated a locality, and after all the experience possessed of the ill effects of corps being stationed in the vicinity of such sources of disease and pestilence.—Athenæum, Oct. 12.

Madras Jobbery.

We some days ago stated that Sir Hugh Gough had applied for two additional Artillery Officers with the Expedition in China, and that the Commandant of Artillery had in reply stated that he had no Officers to spare. This may be, and no doubt is very true, as far as it relates to the Head Quarters of the Scientific Corps, but in such case why are not the services of every Artillery Officer on Staff duty otherwise than Regimental, placed for the time being at the disposal of the Commander-in-Chief, as is always customary in other branches of the service on the like occasions. No less than three Captains and seven Subalterns would thus at once become available for Artillery duties, and with this fact before them we cannot suppose that the Government will venture to decline compliance with Sir Hugh Gough's requisition, since that stern and straightforward old Soldier is not the man to allow the public interests, thus to suffer, merely to forward private views and foster private patronage.

We have, as above, shewn that the services of no less than ten Officers of Artillery may be thus rendered available for service in China, and if those be not enough, as they assuredly would, the services of all Officers who at present, by an unjust monopoly, are permitted to fill certain ordnance situations, which ought to be occupied by warrant Officers should at once be placed at the disposal of the Commander in-Chief!—U. S. Gaz. Oct. 12.

GENERAL ORDERS.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

BY THE HON'BLE THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

Bombay Castle, 14th October 1841.

No. 597 of 1841.—Captain G. C. Stockley of the 7th Regiment Native Infantry, is placed at the disposal of the Government of India.

Bombay Castle, 15th October 1841.

No. 598 of 1841.—The following appointment is made:—

5th Regiment Native (Light Infantry.)

Lieutenant A. J. Alcock to be Adjutant, vice Dennis proceeded to Europe.

No. 599 of 1841.—The following order is confirmed:—

An order by Captain D. G. Duff, dated Aden the 11th August 1841, appointing Lieutenant C. P. Rigby to act as Adjutant to the Right Wing of the 16th Regiment Native Infantry, until further orders.

No. 600 of 1841.—The following order is confirmed:—

An order by Lieutenant Colonel D. Capon, dated Poona the 7th February 1841, appointing Lieutenant Stack to act as Quarter Master and Interpreter in Hindoostanee to the 24th Regiment Native Infantry, during the indisposition of Lieutenant Stone, or until further orders.

Bombay Castle, 16th October 1841.

No. 601 of 1841.—An order by Brigadier Farquharson dated 4th December last, appointing Serjeant Perrins of Her Majesty's 41st Regiment, Commissariat Serjeant in Superintendence of Camels at Kurrachee, is confirmed.

No. 602 of 1841.—The leave to the Neelgherries granted to Lieutenant J. McGregor of the 21st Regiment Native Infantry for the benefit of his health, under date the 17th October 1840, is extended until the 31st May 1842, on the same account.

No. 603 of 1841.—Lieutenant O. D. Ottley of the 1st Bombay European Regiment is allowed a furlough to Europe for three years for the benefit of his health, commencing from the date of that Officer's departure from Aden.

No. 604 of 1841.—The following appointment is made.

1st *Bombay European Regiment.*

Lieutenant H. J. Woodward to be Adjutant, vice Ottley proceeding to Europe.

No. 605 of 1841.—By a resolution passed in the Political Department, the Hon'ble the Governor in Council has been pleased to appoint Lieutenant L. M. Valiant of the 1st Regiment Light Cavalry (Lancers) to the temporary charge of the Guicowar Contingent Horse in Kattiwar, during the absence, on sick certificate, of Captain Bury, or until further orders.

No. 606 of 1841.—Lieutenant W. R. Macleod is appointed Acting Quarter Master and Interpreter to the 20th Regiment Native Infantry, vice Lieutenant Younghusband resigned.

No. 607 of 1841.—The Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to republish the following General Order by the Government of India:—

No. 216 OF 1841.

General Orders by the Right Honorable the Governor General of India in Council.

FORT WILLIAM, 15TH SEPTEMBER 1841.

The following notification, issued from the Political Department, on the 27th June 1838, is published in General Orders, for the information of the Army.

FORT WILLIAM.

Political Department, 27th June 1838.

The Honorable the President in Council directs, that the following Extract from a despatch from the Honorable the Court of Directors, No. 20, dated the 20th September 1837, and the Resolution of Government of this date, be published for general information.

Para. 15. "Some misunderstanding appearing to have arisen on the subject of our orders, that the net pay of Military Officers in Civil situations shall merge in the consolidated allowance, we think it necessary to state, that the allowance may be drawn for either in one Bill or in two Bills according to convenience; but our intention is, that the Net Military Pay shall be debited to the Military, and the remainder of the allowance to the Political Department."

Resolution. In order to give effect to the instructions contained in this paragraph, it is hereby notified, that the Officers of the different Military Establishments of the three Presidencies, who may now be holding, or may hereafter be appointed to Civil situations on account of which they may draw a consolidated Civil Salary, shall be paid the monthly salary that may fall due to them for the month of July, and subsequently upon separate Bills drawn in the Forms annexed. The Bill in the first of the annexed Forms shall be submitted for audit to the Civil Auditor of the Presidency under which the Officer may be serving, who will audit it with the deduction for Military Pay according to Rank. In cases of ante-dated promotion, when there is back Pay of a superior rank to be paid to an Officer, the adjustment between the Civil and Military Departments shall be made in account, without requiring from the Officer fresh Pay Abstracts.

The adjustment of Subscriptions to Military Funds, &c. consequently on such promotion will be made in the audit of subsequent Pay Abstracts. The other Bill for Military payment be submitted to the Military Auditor of the Presidency to which the Officer may belong, and by that Officer will be audited, subject to deductions for funds and other usual or prescribed retrenchments, according to the Military Rules of the Presidency. The Bill so audited will be payable in part of the allowances of the Civil situation at the Treasury of the place unless otherwise desired by the Officer and authorized by the Government. The Military Pay Bill if discharged from a Civil Treasury at a different Presidency, will of course, be credited in account as a remittance to the Presidency to which the Officer may belong.

The Officers of account at the three Presidencies will adjust in their accounts the salaries drawn by Military Officers in Civil employ since the 1st May last, on the same principle as is above prescribed for salaries drawn after the 1st July.

By order of the Honorable the President in Council,
(Signed) H. T. PRINSEP, *Secy. to the Govt. of India.*

FORM A.

Consolidated Salary..2,000 0 0
Deduct Military Pay of Lieut. Colonel.. 240 0 0

Passed for Co's. Rs..1,760 0 0
Payable at

A. B.
Civil Auditor.

Honorable Company..... Dr.
To my Consolidated Civil Salary as for the month of July 1838.....2,000 „ 0
Deduct Military Pay drawn in Separate Bill in Military Department as Lieutenant Colonel..... 240 0 0

Received from Civil Department..Rs..1,760 0 0

Errors Excepted,

FORM B.

Pay Abstract for the rank according to the Forms in use at the Presidency to which the Officer belongs.

In order that the Military allowances of the Military employé of one Presidency in the Civil Department of another should be regulated according to the condition of his employment, the Military Auditor General of his Presidency is restricted from passing his first Military Pay Bill until he has satisfied himself on that point.

(Signed) J. STUART, Lieut. Col.
Secy. to the Govt. of India, Mily. Department.
By order of the Honorable the Governor in Council,
P. M. MELVILL, Lieut.-Col. *Secy. to Govt.*

Military Arrivals and Departures.

ARRIVALS.

Lieut. Col. L. W. Watson, 43rd Madras N. I. from Neelgherees.
Capt. G. Thornton, 2d E. B. L. I. from Rutnageeree.
Capt. C. S. Stuart, Staff, from Ahmedabad.

DEPARTURE.

Lieut. Col. Carruthers, C. B., Queen's, to Deesa.

To Correspondents.

A LAWYER should send us the particulars of the brutal act said to have been committed by a non-commissioned officer of H. M. 6th Regt.

The communication of a Private of H. M. 17th Regt. is under consideration.

DATES OF THE LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

ADEN	Oct 2	CHINA	Aug. 24
AGRA	Oct. 7	DELHI	Oct. 6
ALEXANDRIA	Sept. 18	FRANCE	Sept. 8
AUSTRALIA.	Augt. 5	HERAT	„ 11
Adelaide	June 29	LAHORE	Aug. 30
Sydney	Aug. 25	LONDON	Sept. 6
Port Phillip	Augt. 5	MADRAS	Oct. 12
BURMAH.		MANILLA	July 12
Moulmein	Sept. 29	MAURITIUS	Aug. 5
Rangoon	Aug. 27	NEPAUL	Sept. 20
CABOOL	Sept 26	PENANG	Aug. 21
CAIRO	Sept. 24	PERSIAN GULPH	„ 18
CALCUTTA	Oct. 8	QUETTA	Sept. 18
CANDAHAR	„ 4	SCINDE	„ 27
CEYLON	Oct. 5	SINGAPORE	Sept. 16

"Measures, not Men."

THE GAZETTE.

Friday, October 22, 1841.

WE have to announce the arrival of the Barque *Chieftain*, J. Cormarty, master, from Sydney 18th Aug.; Ship *Helen* J. Hunter, master, from Sydney 28th Aug.; Ship *Higginson*, W. Hogg, master, from Liverpool 28th June, and Barque *Abeona*, W. H. Esson, master, from Liverpool 3rd July.

WE have received Calcutta papers to the 9th inst., Madras to the 12th instant, and Sydney to 25th August.

A correspondent in Guzerat writes to enquire if the report of Sir Thomas McMahon's intended tour in Guzerat during the cold weather be correct, and remarks that the official announcement of the Commander in Chief's tour of inspection to the Mahabuleshwar Hills, attended by all his Staff on field allowances, is at least ridiculous; for when His Excellency has reached the end of his journey he can find but "a few sick officers," still His Excellency can manage to while away six or seven months, and then starts for Poonah, where the remainder of the year is spent in positive ease. The expense of such pleasure trips is borne by the State, or rather the money necessary to cover such expenses is taken out of the labour-pittance of the poor and oppressed natives of Hindoostan. If the money is to be appropriated, let tours of inspection and not trips of pleasure be the motive and plea for so large an item in the expences of the Military Establishment of this Presidency.

WE have received Sydney papers to the 24th August, which contain little of importance. The Sydney *Gazette* has some excellent remarks upon the Report of the committee on Immigration, and gives a flat denial to the statement contained in the Report that "the penal character of the Colony had ceased." "The penal character of the Colony" observes our contemporary "must of necessity long continue—we cannot shake it off like dew drops from the Lion's mane." If we can place any reliance on the statements of the Australasian Press generally, it would appear that the cause of the present prosperity of the Colony is owing to the circumstance of its being a penal settlement, and that were the Colony left to the exclusive employment of free emigrant labourers its prosperity would decline! The convict labourer is sensible of the situation in which he is: he knows that drunkenness and rioting will be visited with the lash; but the free labourer, in the receipt of four times the amount of wages given in England, indulges in intoxicating drinks, becomes indolent and riotous to his own degradation and the great injury of his employer. Hating as we do even the appearance of bondage, it must be regretted that the majority of free labourers give themselves up to such pernicious habits, instead of providing for their families, and in their old age reaping the fruits of their industry.

The same contemporary also gives a lucid account of the expedition to the Southern Arctic region under Captain James Ross, the son of the navigator of the Northern Arctic region, Captain Sir John Ross, C. B. This interesting narrative is from the pen of Mr. Kennet, one of the officers belonging to the expedition. Captain James Ross has penetrated as far as 78 deg. 4m. of South latitude, where the land seemed to take a westerly trend. "Near this point rose majestically to the height of 12,000 feet, two volcanoes, one of which was appropriately named by Captain Ross *Mount Erebus*, was in activity; but the other, *Mount Terror*, was in a quiescent state."

It would appear from the calculations of Captain Ross that the Ships *Erebus* and *Terror* passed within 150 miles of the South Magnetic Pole—the Dip and inclination of the Magnetic needle being by the proximity of the former to 90 deg. (the result being 89 deg.) and by the convergence of the lines of variation of the needle to a focus. This places the Southern Magnetic pole about the same distance from the Southern terrestrial pole that the northern magnetic pole has been placed by Sir John Ross from the northern terrestrial pole.

The expeditron searched in vain for a harbour to winter, and were in consequence compelled to sail for New Zealand, from whence at the breaking up of the winter the expedition will sail to revisit the immediate neighbourhood of the South Pole.

So many and such important results are anticipated by scientific men to be obtained by the expedition that everything connected with its movements must be esteemed by our readers highly interesting: we therefore give insertion in another part of our columns to the letter of Mr. Kennet.

IN glancing over the list of the New Cabinet we may challenge Tory history to furnish a more brilliant array of names, or a less powerful combination of party and monopolizing individuals than we find embodied in the list. The Tories, it is true, have experienced less difficulty in making up a ministry than they did in 1832; still one week in the new Parliament will no doubt be followed with ministerial disagreements and changes consequent upon the declaration of Sir Robert Peel as to the line of Policy Ministers intend to pursue. Notwithstanding the chuckling of the Tory journals that their party will direct the fortunes (query, misfortunes?) of the British nation, we hesitate not to say that, however overwhelming the present Tory majority in both Houses of Parliament, the country is not rife for the continuance of a Conservative administration. If the Whigs had not the confidence of the House of Commons, we are sure we express the opinion of liberal and unprejudiced minds in England when we say that, the Tories will not have the confidence of the People, and that upon any important division, connected with the state of Ireland, the eastern question, or the Revenue of England, the Tories will receive a sad blow to their vaunting, and soon retire from the field of political misrule. We are not so sanguine, as our Tory contemporaries, of the brightness of Great Britain's prospects, or do we consider that we have a government, which has a firm hold in the public mind, that will conduct its affairs so as to command respect abroad and ensure confidence, obedience, and prosperity at home. How the Tories will agree with the Duke of Wellington—who, certainly is more patriotic upon this than upon any former occasion,—holding an office and giving his advice and the weight of his name to the administration, without deriving any pecuniary emolument;—how the Duke will agree with his coadjutors, is a question in the Tory circles. The Tories are notorious for their love of place, for the sake of emoluments; and it is not to be supposed that His Grace the Duke of Wellington, rendering his services free of all expense to the country, will sanction or even encourage Tory schemes of self aggrandisement: this will doubtless lead to squabbles in the Cabinet, and neither the eloquent shuffling of Peel nor the smooth tongued reasoning of Wharncliffe will keep the fabric together. Sir Robert Peel, in all probability, will endeavour to make himself popular by holding out a prospect of an early abolition of the existing Poor Law, but this will be but a specious promise; because by voting for the measure when it was before Parliament, the Tories tacitly consented to all the objectionable parts of the Statute, and become participants in the ignominy their approval has entailed.

European Intelligence.

Fashionable Mesmerism

Notwithstanding the exposure of Mons. De Lafoutaine's attempts to gull the public, after several bold exhibitions of his talent for imposition, mesmerism has taken a stronger hold of fashionable fancies than is generally supposed, and from the subjoined account, which we have been favoured with by a fashionable correspondent, it does not seem likely that the delusion will be very speedily dislodged.

The mesmerism experiments referred to were not got up all at the Hanover-square Rooms, but at rooms of a far more private description, the phenomena being, in truth, of that peculiar kind which does not court "the garish light of day"—to say nothing of the retiring modesty of the parties, which would ever prevent them blazoning their occupations or amusements before the imperiment gaze of the public. The locale of the experiments need not, for obvious reasons, be stated; it may be enough to remark that the parties who were invited to develope the mysteries of mesmerism were no other than our old friends Alvanley, Wilton, A. Paget and C. Forester, Lord Melbourne and Alfred Montgomery, Ladies Charleville, Powerscourt, Fitzroy Somerset, Ailesbury, Glengall, and Mrs. Caroline Norton, and that a great number of fashionables "assisted" at the "entertainment."

The proceeding commenced by Alvanley gracefully leading Lady Fitzroy Somerset to a chair placed on a platform, which was destined to be the scene of the various experiments. Her ladyship being put in the proper position, was desired to look stedfastly at the operator, a matter of some difficulty, considering the air of triumph with which the latter regarded his fair patient. The process then commenced; after a few passes, a visible change was perceptible; an etherial blush overspread her ladyship's features; respiration grew difficult, and on being desired to speak, a gentle murmuring only could be heard. In a very brief period her ladyship fairly "dropped off" into that somnolent state which is held to prove the reality of the science. The demonstrator seemed highly delighted with the success of his exertions, and the company evidently took a very vivid interest in the proceedings. A few rapid passes sufficed to restore her ladyship to her usual state of perception and equanimity, upon which she was congratulated by those around her, and retired to give place to others equally curious to undergo the same mysterious process.

Lord Wilton and the Marchioness of Ailesbury were the next who presented themselves on the platform. The Marchioness assumed a reclining position on the chair, that being, according to the best mesmerian authority, the best for the production of the wonderful phenomena attending the process. His lordship began to make "passes" with great earnestness, but, somewhat to the surprise of all, for some time without effect. Aware, however, that perseverance is essential in some cases, according to the temperament of the patient, his lordship did not intermit his passes a moment, and soon had the pleasure of witnessing a complete mesmerian triumph. The fair patient fell into a comatose state, resembling a slight fit of catalepsy attended with the usual phenomena, though of a quieter kind than in the preceding case. When questioned afterwards, the Marchioness said that she was so completely "lost" as not to remember anything that had occurred—a very common case, it will be remembered, with most patients.

The Countess of Glengall was the third who presented herself to be "mesmerised," and the demonstrator selected for the process was Lord Forester. This was

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deemed a most interesting experiment, from its being doubted by many whether the latter really possessed the "mesmeric" influence as regards the fair sex which he so frequently boasted. The doubt was soon solved as regards her ladyship. The peculiar drowsiness induced by mesmerism was very quickly induced, and after the intervention of a few more passes, a perfect state of somnambulism succeeded. While in this state it was wonderful to see how exactly every motion followed each 'pass,' apparently with the most perfect unconscious abandonment on the part of the 'passes.' The positions were changed several times at the will of the demonstrator, who seemed to possess for the time unlimited power over the patient. In whatever direction his hand moved, the latter moved likewise, each movement being regulated by the rapidity of the original impulse. This was undoubted the most decided proof yet afforded of the reality of mesmerism, which, independent of the trickeries of M. De Lafontaine, has a clear substrata of truth at bottom. It being thought better not to subject the Countess to over fatigue, his lordship was requested to 'unmagnetise' his patient, which he did immediately, and on her recovery, her ladyship professed herself to be in no small degree delighted at her initiation into the new science.

Lord Melbourne then expressed a wish to know if he possessed enough 'magnetism' about him to be able to mesmerise one of the softer sex, and thereupon gallantly invited the Hon. Mrs. Norton to join him in a mutual experiment. A titter here ran round the room, it being generally believed that this was not the first time that the merits of mesmerism had been discussed between them. Nothing lothe the fair Caroline accepted the proposal, and without needless delay assumed the attitude prescribed by the rules of the science. Placing himself opposite to her, the noble Premier commenced the requisite motions and passes, which he continued so long without any apparent happy effect that some signs of impatience began to be evinced. In vain did he vary the motions, sometimes using one hand, sometimes the other, now making the 'passes' in this direction, and anon in that. The patient on being asked whether she experienced the usual 'sweet sleep' stealing over her, responded frankly that she felt nothing of the sort. Melbourne seemed not a little mortified that he was unable to produce the customary signs of 'somnambulisation,' which he attributed to some occult discordant principle existing 'objectively' as regards himself and the lady. Caroline looked rather reproachfully at the noble demonstrator on so marked a failure of his efforts, and left the platform with a strong feeling of disappointment. When the buzz had a little subsided,

Lord Alfred Paget begged permission to introduce Lady Powerscourt as an aspirant for the honours and delights of mesmerisation, politely offering, in case of no other candidate coming forward, to 'try conclusions' with her ladyship touching the new science. So courteous an offer was not to be refused, and her ladyship, accordingly, was pleased to signify her consent. The experiment commenced, and it speedily became evident that this trial was destiued to make amends for the failure of the last. The leading mesmeric phenomena were beautifully developed; stifled sighs, 'embarrassment of breathing,' and gradual sinking into a state of complete magnetization, were all observable; even the rigidity and tension of the limbs was not absent, and everything denoted the success of the operator. To prevent the possibility of collision, or, to speak more properly, collusion, bandage was placed over her ladyship's eyes, yet the effect was the same, the magnetic influence seemed as powerful as before. While thus blindfolded several questions were put to the patient, the answers to which were highly amusing, as showing how thoroughly lost to themselves are the fair disciples of magnetism, while undergoing its mysterious influence. Lord Alfred continued, for the amusement and edification of the company, making his passes, which were faithfully though passively responded to, proving beyond a doubt that he possessed the most perfect control over the actions of the somnambulist. In the mean time the company looked on in speechless ecstacy, with minds filled with admiration of this new development of the wonders of nature, and the ever-growing ingenuity of art.

Several other distinguished fashionables, Lady Charleville and Mr. Alfred Montgomery among the number then intimated a desire to be made instrumental in the elucidation of the magnetic science; it was, however, thought that enough had been developed for one sitting. Arrangements were made, nevertheless, for another reunion of a similar kind, in which the pretensions of mesmerism as a science might be still farther investigated, and we feel confident that everything is to be expected from the zeal and ardour of these aristocratic inquirers into the new science. Should their verdict be favourable, as, from the above experiments, seems not unlikely, we expect that mesmisation will become extremely fashionable, and soon take its place among the most polite amusements of the day.—Satirist, September 5.

Repeal Dinner in London.

The admirers of Mr. O'Connell, anxious to express their admiration of his efforts to secure the repeal of the union, invited him to meet 700 of his friends at dinner at Highbury on Monday. In proposing the Queen's health, Mr. O'Connell, who was in the chair, said, It is a toast that at any time requires little preface, and at the present moment, I believe, she lives with a more throbbing interest in the breasts of her loyal subjects, for having the misfortuue to be vanquished by the selfish and disloyal portion of the community. (Loud cheers.) She is no longer her own mistress. She has fallen into the hands of a sordid and selfish faction. (Cheers) That faction may coerce her measures, but never can they extinguish the purity of her intentions or the goodness of her disposition. (Cheers.) She has been the first monaach of the House of Brunswick that is really attached to the liberties of her people, and above all she is the only monarch of her race that has shown an affectionate disposition in favour of her unfortunate subjects in Ireland. (Loud cheers.) Our loyalty, therefore, is only augmented by the adverse circumstances in which she is placed, and we feel 'true as the dial to the sun, although it be not shone upon.' (Loud cheers.) 'The Queen, and long life and happiness to her.'" Mr. Hogan having proposed the health of the Liberator, Mr. O'Connell said—"There is, gentlemen, but little of affectation in the readiness with which I am now bound to declare to you that I never felt greater pleasure in my life in addressing a public assembly than I do at the present moment. (Hear, hear.) There is an anemating spirit about me. My

Bosom's lord sits lightly on its throne.

I am invigorated for the struggle. The great battle of the country is begun. (Cheers.) We have come to a period when there can be no submission to friends upon the one part, nor of compromise with enemies on the other. We have got rid of the trammels of party. We fear not now the Tories lest they should do damage to the Whigs, and the day has gone by in which we can apprehend that the Whigs will, as they always did, do more mischief to themselves. A new era has arisen. England has nothing for the feture to look forward to but reform—substantial reform, radical reform—(cheers)—reform to the extent of 'general suffrage.' I would use the words 'universal suffrage,' but that it is not an accurate expression, for even the Charist who uses it does not mean what he says. (Hear, hear.) I have been forty years a Repealer, and yet it appears to me as if we were now only commencing the struggle. England wants reform, and, Ireland wants repeal. He had no hatred to Englishmen, but he felt a malicious pleasure in their present political degradation. "I will not believe that Ireland, that lovely country, can continue a pitiful petty farm of another country, I will not believe that her lively sons and lovely daughters are to be the parents of perpetual slaves, and the inheritors of perpetual shame. It is not in nature that it should be so. True, the Lord chasteneth whom he loveth, and may we not hope that for the infilctions which in his wisdom Ireland has suffered he may in his charity compensate, and that Ireland may yet take her station among the nations of the earth, beyond her hopes and equal to her virtues? I have exhausted you and myself, and I will now only pledge myself that while I live I shall not cease to struggle for national independence, (Loud cheers.) There shall be no violence, no riot, no tumult, no sacrifice of property, no drop of blood shall be shed. In this assembly I proclaim that the amelioration of our institutions can only be obtained by virtuous means. There must be no offence before man, no sin before the living God. These are my means, these are my motives. The numerous meeting early and quietly dispersed.

Hours in Hindostan.

(Concluded.)

Delights of Bengal.

I arose at *tope duggah* (gun-fire), and by the fast breaking daylight rode uncomfortably along as far as the lines. When I say my ride was uncomfortable, I feel myself borne out by the fact that the morning was foggy and damp, and that the dress I wore was that which every military officer wears in Bengal, namely, a complete suit of the very thinnest linen which can possibly be procured, chunamed, starched till it becomes as stiff as buckram, and quite as disagreeable. I had been kept up late the night before, losing my money; so I rode sulkily along, alternately venting maledictions on my horse for his constant stumbles, which, by the by, every true Arabian indulges in, and somewhat galled in my proud feelings of manhood as I beheld *syse* (groom) trot barefooted beside me, ready to hold my horse if I dismounted, or brush away the flies, should any dare to settle on him. The European in India seems soon to forget that the native is his fellow being, or he could hardly continue his boasts of superiority as lord of the creation, and yet allow a creature of the same species, endowed with every gift that manhood can boast, save and expect a white skin, to perform the most servile, the most degrading, the most revolting offices, without summoning up a blush of shame to the cheek of his fellow man. Yet such is the case; the poor *syse*, who served me as a groundwork for these reflections had often before ran twenty and even thirty miles besided me, under a burning sun, foot-sore and panting, without a thought of the cruelty arising in my breast; so much had custom blunted my feelings and natural perceptions.

Arrived at the lines, I inspected the regiment of sepoys before me. A more steady body of troops I have never since beheld, although I have seen our own best corps, and visited several of the continental camps. It is true that an Indian lacks the physical force of an Englishman; yet, for steadiness and endurance, a stern determination to follow his officer wheresoever he may lead, a readiness to obey his superior, without question or murmur, no soldiers on earth can excel the sepoy; who, fed upon rice, a stranger alike to meat and bread, yet makes an excellent appearance on parade, and a faithful follower in action.

Though the junior ensign, I was the only officer on parade; so, after going through the usual forms, under the direction of the European sergeant-major, who ranks superior to the native captains, after receiving and returning the salute of the Indian officers, and inspecting the hospital in my quality of officer of the day I cantered back to breakfast with our adjutant.

On passing through the verandah of my friend Thompson (the aforesaid adjutant,) another specimen of Indian degradation met my view; a black woman squatted on the ground, acting as wet-nurse to a litter of young English pointers. I afterwards spoke to Thompson about it, who laughed at my squeamishness as a joke at mess.

We eat our fish, our rice, and *ghee*, made up a match at rackets, smoked a *chillum*, and then went to the *godown* (cellars) to taste a hogshead of claret my friend had received from Calcutta. To our infinite horror, however, we found a musk-rat had passed over it, and (however fabulous it may appear to those who have never been in the East, yet those conversant with India will bear me out,) every drop of the wine was spoiled: not a single glass was drinkable. The animal had merely run over it, and the entire of it was ordered to be thrown away.

When I returned home, I found a native captain, who, taking off his shoes, marched straight up to me, and crying "halt" in a loud voice, stopped immediately before me; then saluting stiffly, told me that a soldier had just died in hospital, saluted again; then ordering himself in a loud voice, he cried out, "Right about face—quick march," then a havildar walked in, and gave me information of a similar event. He was followed by a corporal, and he in turn by another, and so on till I learnt from five reports that as many soldiers had breathed their last. Armed with this news, I trotted off to the commandant's, and made my statement of the melancholy fact, to the no small surprize of the worthy colonel, who had hitherto looked upon our station as most healthy. The doctors were summoned, who denied the truth of my report. The adjutant was called for, who declared that I must have gone raving mad. In fact, a terrible fuss was made about it, which ended by the discovery that *only one* man was dead, but that etiquette required the circumstance to be mentioned to me by a Native officer of each rank, and consequently I had displayed my thorough ignorance of the language and the military habits of the country, and moreover got well *wigged* for my pains.

As I was returning I met a young lady, to whom I was sincerely attached, jogging along in her palanquin, escorted by a party of spearmen, her father being an officer of rank. I stopped to speak to her, and was telling her my late disaster, when she suddenly gave a terrific scream. I flew towards her a centipede had fastened itself by its hundred legs or prongs to her beautiful little foot. Her very bearers stood aghast. The surgeon, who was fortunately with me, instantly crushed the animal (which was about eight inches long,) by a violent blow, even at the risk of injuring the foot, and ordered the men to carry her instantly home. For eleven weeks the poor girl suffered, and at length was forced to return to Europe, where she was compelled to undergo amputation.

Can any one wonder, then, that I hate a country where an accident the most likely to happen to any of us in the midst of our pleasures, deprived me of the presence of a lovely and amiable woman?

I had little appetite for *tiffin* that day, and early repaired to the racket-court, where I spent two hours, watching the exertions of a few half-livered Europeans, whose whole souls seemed divided between the game they were playing, and the *brandy pawny* (brandy and water) which they were drinking.

On my return, I chanced to call in at our major's, who had the best house in the cantonment. Whilst I was sitting with him, I happened to look up at a beam which crossed the ceiling, and observed several small insects moving about on it. Presently one dropped on the floor, which I instantly began to prick at with a light cane I carried. The major asked me what I was doing? I immediately explained, and picked up the little animal to show him, which he no sooner saw than he turned deadly pale, and turning to his wife, instantly requested her to pack up and remove everything. "It is a white ant, my love." The lady so addressed, immediately arose, and left the room. I asked for an explanation. It was given in a few words.

"The insect you hold in your hand is a white ant. So destructive are its qualities, so extraordinarily quick its propagations, that the moment one is seen, the owner of the best house in India would give up his property, and leave it forthwith, than run the risk of almost certain destruction beneath its ruins by remaining. In twenty-four hours these little creatures will eat through the very thickest beam made use of in building. They are now in yonder roof, under which I shall not dare to sleep again. Nor can I take even my clothes into another residence till they have been cleansed and fumigated, for fear of carrying one of these destructive creatures with me."

"Another temptation to reside in this blessed country," groaned I, and walked off to the mess.

A better dinner I never saw; *bobichi* (cook) had excelled himself, and we were about to sit down to the tempting feast, when a slight buz was heard, and every one rose from the table. A small covey of flying-bugs had just alighted on almost every dish before us. To guard against these insects and musquitoes, each candle has a glass shade over it, each tumbler has a cover. But, alas! no covering could be put over the savoury viands, which, once touched by them, become nauseous, not only to the taste, but to the olfactory nerves; for these pests—which swarm through Bengal, and are about double the size of the European bug, smell so strong that anything touched by one of them never afterwards loses the taint.

We were all forced to leave the table, and adjourn the meal till another was dressed.

That evening I went to see the *Doorgah Poojah*, a religious ceremony, where I was sickened by beholding a live goat sacrificed to a many-armed goddess, called Vishnoo, and had my clothes soiled by the deity-powder they threw over me, in addition to the nausea created by the redolent fumes of cayaputti oil, with which the idolaters had rubbed themselves.

At home I lost my money at whist and was set down as a regular milksop because I would not bet on a race between two maggots.

Tired and fagged I retired to my bed, or rather bedstead; for over a mat was spread two sheets only, tied to the lower bed-posts, while a thin gauze inclosed me in a sort of cage, to keep away the musquitoes, and the legs of the bed-stead were placed in little saucers o water to keep the ants from climbing up, while pillars, of basket-work covered with oil-cloth, supported my limbs, aud allowed a current of air to pass under them.

About two hours after I had thus retired I was awoke by the most agonising pain all over my face. By the light, which I always burnt in my room, I discovered that through a slight rent in my musquito-curtains, those plagues had intruded, and stung my face all over, which compelled me to get up and have my cheeks bathed in lime juice, while other curtains were put up.

I now again sought repose, and for a short time with success. At length I suddenly awoke, I know not from what cause, and saw a *cobra copella* (the most deadly of all serpents) lying on the table within a couple of feet of my bed. I never can forget or describe my horror at the instant. The beautiful monster, attracted no doubt by the light, was moving quickly about the table. I felt the chances were that, attracted by the warmth, he would come towards me. I therefore conceived it best to call for assistance, and did so in a subdued voice; for my full utterance was gone. In an instant my old favourite English setter bounded into the room, and jumped towards the bed. The snake seemed to shrink into half its natural size. I could not take my eyes off it. Alas! my poor dog, accustomed to watch and to comply with my every look, seeing my attention attracted towards the table, instantly placed his two fore-paws on it. Quicker than lightning, I saw the snake dart at his throat, and in the next moment vanish. The servants by this time arrived. The *cobra copella* was gone. In spite of the most minute search, it could never be found. Poor Carlo died in strong convulsions, and in the greatest agony I ever saw a dog endure.

I got up and dressed myself. I applied next day for leave to return to Europe. I have since married, and continually now amuse myself by opposing those who, from bad taste or ignorance, talk of the comforts, the luxuries of British India!—*Bentley's Miscellany for September.*

Sydney.

The Antarctic Expedition.

We copy the following highly interesting document, from yesterday's *Herald*:—

The Antarctic Expedition, under the command of Captain James Clark Ross, having just left our shores on the further prosecution of their most interesting voyage, I venture to communicate, through the medium of your journal, a few of its leading features; the cause of its equipment; and a brief account of what has been already effected, in the hope that such information will be acceptable to the public.

The science of Magnetism, has of late years been so much enlarged, both theoretically and practically; but more particularly by the gradual in the manner of observing, and by the simplicity and beautiful delicacy of the instruments used for ascertaining the elements of Dip, Intensity, and Variation, that twenty years ago, comparatively little can be said to have been known respecting them.

The actual Variation and Dip certainly had been carefully observed for many years before but the discovery of the Deviation, or Perturbations of the Magnet, is of recent date. The magnetical observations made by Major Sabine, during the first and second Polar Voyages, gave a fresh stimulus to the developement of the law of Magnetism, and attracted the attention of British and Continental philosophers, to whom this law became a question of intense interest and deep investigation. Amongst them the names of Von Humboldt and Gauss, are conspicuous in the annals of science.

In the third Polar Voyage, 1824-5, extensive observations in exemplification of the important discovery of the horizontal deviation of the needle, first noticed by Professor Barlow, *(Philosophical Transactions*, 1823, p. 326,) were made by Sir Edward Parry, assisted by the late Captain Forster; and in the year 1828, Captain Forster, at Spitzbergen, prosecuted the enquiry still further with success. Subsequently, in the celebrated voyage of Sir John Ross, his nephew, James C. Ross, the commander of the present expedition, distinguished himself, after the wreck of the ship, during four successive weary years, within the Arctic Circle, by his magnetical researches, and finally succeeded—as near at least, as could be ascertained, with the limited means of determination of which he was then in possession—in planting his country's flag upon the position of the true North Magnetic Pole, which he found to be in Lat. 70° 5' 17" and Long. 98° 45' 48" W.

This discovery, which formed the subject of a communication by Captain J. C. Ross, to the Royal Society, and which was read on the 19th December, 1833, gave, as may be readily imagined, a new impetus to the scientific world. Facts and observations were daily accumulating over all Europe, and indeed the study of Terrestrial Magnetism, became of interest to many who had never before considered its importance. In the year 1833, a magnetical observatory was established at Gottingen, "and in consequence of this circumstance, the curious discovery was made in 1834, that the minute momentary changes in the position of the longitudinal needles, are simultaneous and corresponding at different places." This led M. Gauss to direct the attention of men of science more particularly to the subject; and the operations of the "magnetic union" of observers was carried on with great activity under his guidance.

In the year 1836, M. Von Houmboldt, who in the year 1818, had set on foot a combination of magnetic observers, in different and distant places, made a communication to H. R. H. the Duke of Sussex, as President of the Royal Society, in which he expressed a wish "that magnetical observatories upon an uniform plan, might be established in great Britain and its Colonies, with a view of making observations with those which were then making, or were in progress to be made, in different parts of Continental Europe and Northern Asia." A committee of the council was appointed to consider the best mode of carrying the recommendation into effect. A very elaborate report was consequently made by Mr. Christie, in November, 1836, enumerating many important consequences which might result from such a system of observations, and pointing out a series of stations where they might most efficiently be made." (*Address of H. R. H., the President of the Royal Society, Nov.* 1837.) In consequence of this, measures were taken to carry the above recommendation into effect, and the Lords of the Treasury placed the requisite funds at the disposal of the Royal Society for the purchase of instruments.

At a meeting of the British Association at Dublin in 1835, the attention of the members was called by Major Sabine to the subject, and subsequently in 1838, at the meeting of the Association at Newcastle, his arguments were renewed by the same distinguished member with much force. The consequence was, that the equipment of an Antarctic voyage was strongly recommended as highly essential to the further developement of a science in which all Europe was so much interested. The Royal Society during the ensuing session (1838) took up the matter with warmth and zeal. A Joint Committee of Physic and Meteorology, of which Sir John Herschel was the Chairman, and Major Sabine and Mr. Wheastone, the Secretaries, was appointed to report an opinion "on the propriety of recommending to Her Majesty's Government the establishment of fixed magnetic observatories, and the equipment of a naval expedition for magnetic observations in the Atlantic Sea, and also to report generally on the subject." The Committee's report being favourable, the Council strongly seconded the recommendation of the British Association, and also proposed that fixed observatories should be erected in Canada, St. Helena, Van Dieman's Land, and Ceylon or Madras, and at the Cape of Good Hope, for the purpose, as the report states, of registering "hourly observations of the fluctuations of Variation, Dip, and Intensity, with Magnetometers on the most improved construction, during a period of three years from the commencement," and that on fixed days, in concordance with other European observatories, "the same elements should be observed during twenty-four successive hours, strictly simultaneous with one another, and at intervals of not more than five minutes."—In the month of June, 1839, the Lords of the Admiralty informed the President and Council of the Royal Society, that it had been determined to send out Captain James Clark Ross on such an expedition, and requested that they would communicate to the Admiralty any suggestions on the subject, or on other points, to which they might wish Captain Ross's attention to be called. The Council, with a due regard to the magnitude and importance of the question submitted to them, "considered that they would best fulfil the wishes of Her Majesty's Government by a subdivision of the enquiry into different parts, and by referring the separate consideration of each part to distinct committees, consisting of those members of the Society who were especially conversant with the particular branches of science to which each division of the enquiry had relation." These several committees, namely, those of Physics, of Meteorology, of Geology and Mineralogy, of Botany and Vegetable Physiology, and of Zoology and Animal Physiology: after bestowing much time and great attention on the investigation of the subject brought under their notice, have each drawn up very full and complete reports of the results of their labours."—*Reports, &c., of the President and Council of the Royal Society, 8th Aug.* 1839.) The general Report which emanated from the labour of the several committees was adopted by the Admiralty, and forms the groundwork of the instructions for the voyage.

The *Erebus* and *Terror* were accordingly prepared and fitted. The vessels being bombs were originally constructed with more than usual strength; but on this occasion they were strengthened with additional timber, both inside and out, to resist the pressure of the ice. The instruments were numerous and complete, the victualling most ample and of excellent quality, and nothing seems to have been spared by the Admiralty to perfect the equipment, and to provide against every contingency that might be expected to happen in a service of such danger and privation.

It would be foreign to the object of this communication, already extended beyond its proper length, to enumerate all the instruments on board. There are, however, amongst them three, which deserve particular notice, because it is by them that the observations on Terrestrial Magnetism, "the great scientific object of the expedition" are to be made. These are—1st. The "declination magnetometer;" 2nd the "vertical force magnetometer;" and 3rd, the "horizontal force, or Bifilar magnetometer." The first is for determining the changes of variation, or the deviation of the needle in its horizontal position; the second is for ascertaining the fluctuations of the Dip, or of the needle in a vertical suspension; and the third for determining directly the absolute value and the changes of horizontal Intensity—that is, the needle or magnetized bar in an horizontally suspended position, having its results freed by an ingenious contrivance, and by the peculiar construction of the instrument from the effect of the force of gravity, indicates by its changes the fluctuations of the earth's magnetic force. These beautiful instruments were constructed after the plan adopted by Professor Lloyd, in the Magnetic Observatory at Dublin. A more detailed description of them would be out of place here; it will be sufficient therefore to say, that they are similar to, and perhaps an improvement upon, those invented by M. Gauss, for which this philosopher has received the "Copley medal" from the Royal Society; the highest honour which that learned body can bestow. M. Gauss's instruments are used in the continental observatories, the number of which is rapidly increasing. When the expedition sailed, the number of observatories erected in various parts of the world were upwards of forty. In these, the various observations are hourly made, and on the "term" or certain fixed day in each month, the changes are registered every 2½ minutes in the 24 hours—a most mentally laborious occupation, and, but to those whose heart is in the service, a most monotonous one.

The expedition having left England, proceeded to the south; touched at St. Jago, and then made way to St. Helena, where an officer of the Royal Engineers was left to superintend the observatory—one of the fixed stations.

Thence it went to the Cape of Good Hope, where another officer was left to direct the observations there. The voyage may then be supposed at its commencement. Their first visit was to Kerguelen Land, where their portable observatories were erected, and a complete series of observations made with their magnetical apparatus and with the pendulum. There the expedition

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remained 3 months, and then proceeded to Van Dieman's Land, or, in the nomenclature of the voyage to Tasmania, a name certainly more euphonical, and but for the mischievous precedent of changing well established names, a more correct and legitimate one. On their arrival at Hobart Town, the fixed observatory was erected, and sufficiently completed so quickly, that before the arrival of the first "term day," the instruments devoted for this station were set up, and the necessary observations made. The establishment was then left under the direction of Lieutenant Joseph Kay, of the *Terror*, but under the protection of His Excellency Sir John Franklin, himself an experienced observer, by whose valuable and zealous assistance, in erecting the building and personal co-operation, the expedition had been very much forwarded.

The expedition then sailed to Campbell Island and Auckland Island, and having at each of those places made the necessary observations, proceeded on the first attempt to penetrate the Antarctic Circle towards the South Pole.

Beyond the parallel of 70° south, no other navigator had as yet penetrated, except Cook and Weddell. The former in two meridians as far as 71° and the latter to 74° S., in 34° W. The object of these attempts, particularly the latter, was merely to discover land—an "Antarctic Continent."

I have always thought the exertions of Weddell were never rewarded in a way they deserved to be. His object certainly was personal gain; but why not? From what other source were his expenses and the outfit of his vessel to be defrayed? It was a bold and daring attempt to proceed so far south in two small frail barks. He set the example which has since been followed by the enterprising Mr. Enderby, who has fitted out several small vessels and sent them to the south to look for and publish the situation of southern land. Mr. Enderby's praiseworthy exertions have been rewarded by the discovery of land in 66° south and 164° east, of Simbrina Island, in 65° latitude between the meridians of 116° and 118° east; then of Kemp Land, in lat. 67° south, and lon. 59° east. and of "Endeby Land to the westward of it.

The Russian navigator, Bellinghausen, also discovered two islands, one in lat. 69° S., and lon. 77° west, and the other in lon. 91° west. Within the last four years, however, some further additions have been made to the list of Antarctic lands,—first by the French expedition under M. D'Urville, and secondly by Commodore Wilks, of the United States Navy. M. D'Urville, 1838, discovered the land of Louis Phillippe, in the latitude of 54° south, within the meridian of 56° and 58° west, and in the early part of January, 1840, discovered and landed on "Adélie Land," in 66½° and longitude 138° east, supposed to extend 150 miles; the magnetic dip being 86°, which was the greatest dip M. D'Urville observed. Having remained nine days coasting either land or ice, and having thought himself in possession of facts sufficient for "determining the position of the south magnetic pole within a degree, and that this pole could only be in the land of Adélie itself, or in the compact ice which adjoined it," the French navigator retired.

The discoveries of the American exploring expedition, under Commodore Wilks, are said to be a continent extending 1700 miles from east to west. The first sight of this land was made, as has been elsewhere noticed, by a curious coincidence, on the 19th January, the day on which M. D'Urville, at a distance of 700 miles discovered "Adelie Land." The situation of the land first seen by the *Vincennes* is said to be in latitude 64° 20' south, longitude 154° 11' east. It is to be regretted that Captain Wilks was not permitted by his Government to publish the particulars of his discoveries, since they are consequently put before the public in an uncertain and mutilated unsatisfactory way. I am not aware of the authority for the above publication in the *Herald*, and it therefore must be received *cum grano salis*.

The British Expedition, with these discoveries before them, proceeded on their course, having the intention, not of following the tract of others, but of exploring those parts which had yet been unvisited. A southerly course from about the meridian of 166° East brought them near the eastern limit of the land said to have been discovered by the American exploring expedition. In this land, however, the American Captain must have been deceived, since the British ships passed over it without finding bottom with 600 fathoms. The *Erebus* and *Terror* then came to a "pack" of ice 200 miles in length, through which they penetrated without delay or inquiry, and having emerged into the open sea, steered to the westward and discovered land, trending in a southerly direction, which they coasted to the south as far as latitude 78° 4, where the land seemed to take a more westerly trend. Near this point rose majestically to the height of 12 000 feet, two volcanoes, one of which appropriately named by Capt. Ross "Mount Erebus," was in activity, but the other, "Mount Terror," was in a quiescent state. From this point the ice extended to the eastwards of 200 miles, which prevented the ships from following the coast line of the land, which Capt. Ross considers to be part of a large island.

Previous to the ships reaching their southern limit, the officers had landed on a small island, from which they procured specimens of rock showing evidently a volcanic origin. The island was named after Sir John Franklin, and occurs in latitude 76° 8 South.

Had Capt. Ross been able to have found a harbour in which he could have secured his ships through the approaching winter, it was his intention to have remained until the following, that is the present season; but in this he was disappointed. The coast was one continued unbroken cliff of ice, from 200 to 250 feet high, backed by mountains rising to the height of five and six thousand feet.

Capt. Ross calculated that the ships passed within 150 miles of the south magnetic Pole—a fact sufficiently demonstrated by his Dip and Declination result, by the proximity of the former to 90°. (being about 89°,) and by the convergence of the lines of variation to a centre or focus. If this calculation be correct, and, it ought to be observed, to use the words of the President of the Royal Society, that "the expedition is commanded by one well acquainted both with magnetic inquiry and nautical research," then M. D'Urville's hypothesis must be wide of truth.

The expedition being foiled in their search for a winter's harbour, were obliged to return to the northward, and reached Hobart Town, and the observatory, where they completed another series of observations. The ships then visited Sydney, and set up their portable observatories on Garden Island, which is now identified as one of the interesting spots of this important voyage.

The expedition has now gone to new Zealand, probably to the Bay of Islands, where a complete series of observations will be made, which may possibly occupy them three months. They will then, if there be time, examine Chatham Island, and afterwards revisit the icy region, renewing their attempt to reach the South Pole.

That the same Almighty protecting care which has already so signally preserved our intrepid navigator, through nine long dreary winters and seventeen summers within the icy zone of the northern hemisphere, may still watch over him and his companions in their present undertaking, must doubtless be the wish of every one. With a firm but humble trust in that Almighty protection, they have now recommenced their labours, animated by a sanguine hope of effecting the main objects of their voyage. May they return in safety to their country and anxious friends, and reap the honours and distinction they so fully deserve.

Yours, &c. P. P. K.

Sydney Gazette, Aug. 21.]

Shipping Intelligence.

ARRIVALS.

Oct. 20. Barque Chieftain, J. Cormarty, master, from Sydney 18th Aug.

Do. do. Ship Helen, J. Hunter, master, from Sydney 28th Aug.

Do. do. Ship Higginson, W. Hogg, master, from Liverpool 28th June.

Do. do. Barque Abeona, W. Esson, master, from Liverpool 3rd July.

Shipping in the Harbour.

Names.	*Agents.*	*For*	*To Sail.*
A Steamer	Supt. Indian Navy	Suez.	1st Nov.
Repulse	Forbes & Co.	London.	Despatch.
Mary	B. & A. Hormusjee & co.	London	Despatch.
Dorothy	David Sasson	London.	Despatch.
Sarah	Grey & Co.	London	Despatch.
Samuel	Dirom, carter & co.	London.	
John McLellan	B. & A. Hormusjee.	London,	1st Nov.
Reliance	Remington & Co.	London.	1st Dec.
Athol	Skinner & Co.	Liverpool	Despatch.
Madonna	Dirom, Carter & Co	Liverpool	20th inst.
Thalia	McG., Brownrigg	Liverpool	Despatch.
Majestic	G. S. King	Liverpool	20th inst.
Ann	Foster & Co.	Liverpool	Despatch.
Margaret	W. & A. Graham & co.	Liverpool	Despatch.
Phœnix	Ritchie, Steuart & Co.	Liverpool	25th inst.
Ann Martin	W. Nicol & Co.	Clyde	20th inst.
Cecelia	Forbes & Co.	France	Despatch.
Hannah Kerr	Ritchie, Steuart & Co.	China	Despatch.
Sir H. Compton	Aga M Rahim	China	Despatch.
Lord Elphinstone	Frith & co.	Calcutta	Despatch.
Charles Forbes	Hormusjee Bicenjee		
Castle Huntly	C. Cowasjee & co.		
Augusta	C. Cowasjee & co.		
Dinlius	Dirom, Carter & co.	Colombo	20th inst.
Ulverstone	B. & A. Hormusjee.		
Palatine	Dirom, Carter & co.		
Bombay Castle	J. Jeejeebhoy, sons & co.		
Forth			
Moffat			
Tanjore	Foster & Co.		

H. C. Vessels.—Receiving Ship Hastings; Steamers Atalanta, Zenobia, Victoria, Enterprize, Auckland and Berenice; Brigs Taptee and Tigris, Schooner Royal Tiger; Surveying Tenders, Cardiva and Maldiva.

Yacht Prince Regent.

Country Vessels.—Jane, Fazul Rahimon, Alliance, Hannah, Lord Castle, Rangoon, Petamber Savoy, Lodease, Hamanshaw, Dodley, Dowlut Pursaud, Ruby, Cadena.

American—Schooner Rowena.

French—Man of War Favourite.

Portuguese—Brig Quatro de Abril.

Vessels Expected.

Names.	*Agents.*	*From*	*To Sail*
*Cambrian	Eglinton, Maclean & Co.	London	23d June.
*Malabar	Skinner & Co.	do.	1st Aug.
*Childe Harold	Foster & Co.	do.	23d July.
*Bombay	Dirom Carter & Co.	do.	26th Aug.
*Tasso	Foster & Co.	do.	18th June.
Reaper		do.	
*Anonyma	Remington & co.	do.	19th Aug.
*Token		do.	3d Sept.
Edinburgh	Eglinton, Maclean & Co.	do.	20th Sept.
Francis Spaight	Forster & co.	do.	8th Sept.
Lord Eldon	Dirom Carter & Co.	do.	In Sept.
*Ceylon		Shields	16th June.
Devonport	Frith & co.	Liverpool	14th Aug
*Higginson	Higginson & Cardwell	Liverpool	28th June.
Mertoun	Mc., Brownrigg & co.	do.	19th June.
William Pirrie		do.	4th Aug.
Helen Stewart	Macvicar, Burn & co.	do.	13th July
Caledonia	Dirom, Carter & co.	do.	25th Aug.
Princess Charlotte	W. Nicol & Co.	do.	4th Aug.
Queen Victoria	Pollexfen, Milne & co.	bo.	10th Aug.
Montague	Skinner & co.	do.	15th July.
Clansman	W. & T. Edmond & co.	do	23d July.
Christiana		do.	19th Aug.
Alex. Grant	B. & A. Hormusjee.	do.	19th Aug.
Woodman		do.	7th Aug.
Abeona	B. & A. Hormusjee.	do.	4th July.
Corea	Gillanders, Ewart & co.	do.	5th Sept.
Lancaster	Higginson and Cardwell.	do.	27th Sept.
Shakespeare	McG., Brownrigg & co.	do.	
Lady Clifford	Foster & co.	do.	8th Sept.
Cambridge	B. & A Hormusjee.	do.	15th Sept.
Hindoostan	W. Nicol & co.	do.	In Sept.
Agnes Gilmore		Clyde	10th Feb.
*Brilliant	Macvicar, Burn & Co.	do.	28th June.
*Strabane	W. Nicol & co.	do.	6th July.
*Thistle	Frith & co.	do.	20th July.
*Aqueda		do.	19th July.
*St. Vincent		do.	17th Aug.
*Wave		do.	24th Aug.
Glasgow	Macvicar, Burn & co.	do.	15th Sept.
Margaret Pollock	Eglington, Maclean & co.	do.	10th Sept
Lanarkshire		do.	In Sept.
Mavis		China	
Lydia	Grey & Co.	Aden	
Sir John Harvey	Eglington Maclean & Co.	Aden	
Kilblains	Eglington, Maclean & co.	Calcutta	
Maria	Macvicar, Burn & co.	do.	
M. Nicol	W. Nicol & co.	Australia	
Monarch		Madras	

* Have sailed by the latest accounts.

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The utmost advantages are secured by the smallest necessary outlay—the Policies being continued year by year for the whole of life, whatever the future health of the assured, at a stipulated slight increase of premium, up to the age of 70, when the rate remains stationary.

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Age.	1st yr	2d yr	3d yr	4th yr	5th yr	6th yr	7th y
30	1 6 4	1 7 1	1 7 11	1 8 9	1 9 7	1 10 5	1 11

Extracts from the EVEN RATES for select lives.

Age.	20	30	40	50	60	70	80
Prem.	1 11 9	2 2 0	2 17, 1	4 2 0	6, 10 9	10 8 6	19 1

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Two thirds, only, of the even rates, whether for select or diseased lives, or for the risks of foreign climates, may be paid down, and the balance, with interest at 4 per cent. deducted from the sum assured.

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At a MEETING of GOVERNORS, held in Craven-street, on Wednesday, the 4th day of August, 1841, the Cases of 76 Petitioners were considered, of which 63 were approved, 5 rejected, 5 inadmissible, and 3 deferred for inquiry.

Since the Meeting held on the 7th of July, ONE HUNDRED and FIFTEEN DEBTORS, of whom 94 had wives and 228 children, have been discharged from the prisons of England aud Wales; the expense of whose liberation, including every charge connected with the Society, was 420l. 15s. 6d., and the following

Benefactions Received since the last Report.

B. F. M. M. (per Messrs. Herries and Co.,)	£ 4	0	0
E. L. P. .....A.	2	0	0
W. I. .....A.	2	0	0
G. L. P. .....A.	1	0	0
The Account.-General of the Court of Chancery under the Will of the Earl of Kerry (per Treasurer)	25	0	0
Ditto under ditto (per Treasurer)	25	0	0
Ditto under the Will of Mrs. A. M. Stafford (per Treasurer)	100	0	0
Ditto under the Will of Robert Sorrell, Esq. (per Treasurer)	264	18	11
Ditto under the Will of C. A. F. Pieschel, Esq. (per Treasurer)	50	0	0
Sir Francis Burdett, Bart., M. P. Half... Year's Dividend on 1,000l. Three per cent. Consols (per Messrs. Hoare)	15	0	0

Benefactors are received by Benjamin Bond Cabbell, Esq., the Treasurer, No. 1, Brick-court, Temple; also by the following Bankers;—Messrs. Cocks, Dorrien, Drummonds, Herries, Hoares, Whitmore Veres; and by the Secretary, No. 7, Craven-street, Strand, where the books may be seen by those who are inclined to support the Charity, and where the Society meet on the first Wednesday in every Month.

JOSEPH LUNN, Secretary

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